

## REPUBLICANS ADOPT NATIONAL PLATFORM

ADMINISTRATION HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR NEGLECT OF VITAL NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE.

Indorse Republican Senator's Action in Regard to Treaty and Reaffirms Foreign Policies of Washington, Jefferson and Monroe.

Chicago.—The platform adopted by the delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago on June 16 declares that the Republican party reaffirms its undying devotion to the constitution of the United States and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained. It will resist all attempts to overthrow the foundations of the government or to weaken the force of its controlling principles and ideals, whether these attempts be made in the form of international policy or of domestic agitation.

For seven years the national government has been controlled by the Democratic party. During that period a war of unparalleled magnitude has shaken the foundations of civilization, decimated the population of Europe and left in its train economic misery and suffering second only to war itself.

The outstanding features of the Democratic administration have been complete unpreparedness for war and complete unpreparedness for peace.

Never has our nation been confronted with graver problems. The people are entitled to know in definite terms how the parties purpose solving these problems. To that end, the Republican party declares its policies and program to be as follows:

We undertake to end executive autocracy and to restore to the people their constitutional government.

The policies herein declared will be carried out by the federal and state governments, each acting within its constitutional powers.

Despite the unconstitutional and dictatorial course of the president and partisan obstruction of the Democratic congressional minority, the Republican majority has enacted a program of constructive legislation, which in great part, however, has been nullified by the vindictive vetoes of the president.

The Republican congress has met the problem presented by the administration's unpreparedness for peace. It has repealed the greater part of the vexatious war legislation. It has enacted a transportation act making possible the rehabilitation of the railroad systems of the country, the operation of which, under the present Democratic administration, has been wasteful, extravagant and inefficient in the highest degree. The transportation act made provision for the peaceful settlement of wage disputes, partially nullified, however, by the president's delay in appointing the wage board created by the act. This delay precipitated the outlay railroad strike.

We stopped the flood of public treasure, recklessly poured into the lap of an inept shipping board, and laid the foundations for the creation of a great merchant marine; we took from the incompetent Democratic administration the administration of the telegraph and telephone lines of the country and returned them to private ownership; we reduced the cost of postage and increased the pay of the postal employees—the poorest paid of all public servants; we provided pensions for superannuated and retired civil servants and for an increase in pay of soldiers and sailors. We reorganized the army on a peace footing and provided for the maintenance of a powerful and efficient navy.

### Aided Suffrage.

The Republican congress established by law a permanent woman's bureau in the department of labor; we submitted to the country the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage, and furnished twenty-nine of the thirty-five legislatures which have ratified it to date.

Legislation for the relief of the consumers of print paper, for the extension of the powers of the government under the food control act, for broadening the scope of the risk insurance act, better provision for the dwindling number of aged veterans of the Civil war, and for the better support of the maimed and injured of the great war, and for making practical the vocational rehabilitation act has been enacted by the Republican congress.

We passed an oil leasing and water power bill to unlock for the public good the great pent up resources of the country; we have sought to check the profligacy of the administration, to realize upon the assets of the government and to husband the revenues derived from taxation. The Republican congress have been responsible for cuts in the estimates for government expenditure of nearly three billion dollars since the signing of the armistice.

We enacted a national executive budget law; we strengthened the federal reserve act to permit banks to lend needed assistance to farmers; we authorized financial incorporations to develop export trade.

### Agriculture.

The farmer is the backbone of the nation. National greatness and economic independence demand a population distributed between industry and the farm, and sharing on equal terms the prosperity which is wholly dependent on the efforts of both. Neither can prosper at the expense of the other without inviting joint disaster.

The crux of the present agricultural conditions lies in prices, labor and credit.

The Republican party believes that this condition can be improved by practical and adequate farm repre-

sentation in the appointment of governmental officials and commissions, the right to farm cooperatives, associations for marketing their products, and protection against discrimination; the scientific study of agricultural prices and farm product costs at home and abroad, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations; the uncensored publication of such reports; the authorization of associations for the extension of personal credit; a national inquiry of the coordination of rail, water and motor transportation with adequate facilities for receiving, handling and marketing food; the encouragement of our export trade; an end to unnecessary price-fixing, and ill-considered efforts arbitrarily to reduce prices of farm products which invariably result to the disadvantage both of producer and consumer; and the encouragement of the production and importation of fertilizing material and of its extensive use.

### Industrial Relations.

There are two different conceptions of the relations of capital and labor. The one is contractual, and emphasizes the diversity of interests of employer and employee. The other is that of copartnership in a common task.

We recognize the justice of collective bargaining as a means of promoting good will, establishing closer and more harmonious relations between employer and employees and realizing the true end of industrial justice.

The strike or the lockout as a means of settling industrial disputes inflicts such loss and suffering on the community as to justify government initiative to reduce its frequency and limit its consequences.

We deny the right to strike against the government; but the rights and interests of all government employees must be safeguarded by impartial laws and tribunals.

We demand the exclusion from interstate commerce of the products of convict labor.

We pledge ourselves to a carefully planned readjustment to a peacetime basis and to a policy of rigid economy, to the better coordination of departmental activities, to the elimination of unnecessary officials and employees, and to the raising of the standard of the individual efficiency.

### Simplified Form of Income Returns.

We advocate the issuance of a simplified form of income returns; authorizing the treasury department to make changes in regulations effective only from the date of their approval; empowering the commission of internal revenue, with the consent of the taxpayer, to make final and conclusive settlements of tax claims and assessments, barring fraud, and the creation of a tax board consisting of at least three representatives of the taxpayer, public and the heads of the principal divisions of the bureau of internal revenue to act as a standing committee on the simplification of forms, procedure and law, and to make recommendations to the congress.

### The High Cost of Living.

The prime cause of the "high cost of living" has been, first and foremost, a 50 per cent depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar, due to a gross expansion of our currency and credit. Reduced production, burdensome taxation, swollen profits and the increased demand for goods arising from a fictitious but enlarged buying power, have been contributing causes in a greater or less degree.

We condemn the Democratic administration for failure impartially to enforce the antiprofitting laws enacted by the Republican congress.

### Railroads.

We are opposed to government ownership and operation or employee operation of the railroads. In view of the conditions prevailing in the country, the expenditures of the last two years and the conclusions which may be fairly drawn from an observation of the transportation systems of other countries, it is clear that adequate transportation service, both for the present and future, can be furnished more certainly, economically and efficiently through private ownership and operation under proper regulation and control.

We endorse the transportation act of 1920 enacted by the Republican congress as a most conservative legislative achievement.

### Regulation of Industry.

We approve in general the existing federal legislation against monopoly and combinations in restraint of trade, but since the known certainty of a law is the safety of all, we advocate such amendment as will provide American business men with better means of determining in advance whether a proposed combination is or is not unlawful.

### International Trade.

The uncertain and unsettled conditions of international balances, the abnormal economic and trade situation of the world, and the impossibility of forecasting accurately even the near future, preclude the formulation of a definite program to meet conditions a year hence. But the Republican party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle, and pledges itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, agriculture and industry.

### Merchant Marine.

The national defense and our foreign commerce require a merchant marine of the best type of modern ship flying the American flag, manned by American seamen, owned by private capital and operated by private energy.

### Immigration.

The immigration policy of the United States should be such as to insure that the number of foreigners in the country at any one time shall not exceed that which can be assimilated with reasonable rapidity, and to favor immigrants whose standards are similar to ours.

The existing policy of the United States for the practical exclusion of

Asiatic immigrants is sound and should be maintained.

There is urgent need of improvement in our naturalization laws. No alien should become a citizen until he has become genuinely American, and tests for determining the alien's fitness for American citizenship should be provided for by law.

### Free Speech and Alien Agitators.

We demand that every American citizen shall enjoy the ancient and constitutional right of free speech, free press and free assembly and the no less sacred right of the qualified voter to be represented by his duly chosen representatives; but no man may advocate resistance to the law, and no man may advocate violent overthrow of the government.

### Public Roads and Highways.

We favor liberal appropriations in cooperation with the states for the construction of highways which will bring about a reduction in transportation costs, better marketing of farm products, improvement in rural postal delivery, as well as meet the needs of military defense.

### Reclamation.

We favor a fixed and comprehensive policy of reclamation to increase national wealth and production.

We recognize in the development of reclamation through federal action with its increase of production and taxable wealth a safeguard for the nation.

We commend to congress a policy to reclaim lands and the establishment of a fixed national policy of development of natural resources in relation to reclamation through the now designated government agencies.

### The Service Men.

We hold in imperishable remembrance the valor and the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of America who fought in the great war for human liberty, and we pledge ourselves to discharge to the fullest the obligations which a grateful nation justly should fulfill, in appreciation of the services rendered by its defenders on sea and on land.

### Civil Service.

We renew our repeated declaration that the civil service law shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

### Postal Service.

We condemn the present administration for its destruction of the efficiency of the postal service, and the telegraph and telephone service when controlled by the government, and for its failure to properly compensate employees whose expert knowledge is essential to the proper conduct of the affairs of the postal system. We commend the Republican congress for the enactment of legislation increasing the pay of postal employees, who, up to that time, were the poorest paid in the government service.

### Woman Suffrage.

We welcome women into full participation in the affairs of government and the activities of the Republican party. We earnestly hope that Republican legislatures in states which have not yet acted upon the suffrage amendment will ratify the amendment, to the end that all of the women of the nation of voting age may participate in the election of 1920, which is so important to the welfare of our country.

### Educational and Health.

We indorse the principle of federal aid to the states for the purpose of vocational and agricultural training.

The public health activities of the federal government are scattered through numerous departments and bureaus, resulting in inefficiency, duplication and extravagance. We advocate a greater centralization of the federal functions, and, in addition, urge the better coordination of the work of the federal, state and local health agencies.

The Republican party stands for a federal child labor law and for its rigid enforcement. If the present law be found unconstitutional or ineffective, we shall seek other means to enable congress to prevent the evils of child labor.

Women have special problems of employment which make necessary special study. We commend congress for the permanent establishment of the women's bureau in the United States department of labor to serve as a source of information to the states and to congress.

The principle of equal pay for equal service should be applied throughout all branches of the federal government in which women are employed.

### Mexican Policy.

We should not recognize any Mexican government unless it be a responsible government, willing and able to give sufficient guarantees that the lives and property of American citizens are respected and protected, that wrongs will be promptly corrected and just compensation will be made for injury sustained. The Republican party pledges itself to a consistent, firm and effective policy towards Mexico that shall enforce respect for the American flag and that shall protect the rights of American citizens lawfully in Mexico to security of life and enjoyment of property in accordance with established international law and our treaty rights.

### Armenian Mandate.

We condemn President Wilson for asking congress to empower him to accept a mandate for Armenia. The acceptance of such mandate would throw the United States into the very maelstrom of European quarrels.

We deeply sympathize with the people of Armenia and stand ready to help them in all proper ways, but the Republican party will oppose now and hereafter the acceptance of a mandate for any country in Europe or Asia.

### League of Nations.

A scrupulous observance of our international engagements when lawfully assumed, is essential to our own honor and self-respect and the respect of other nations. Subject to a due regard for our international obligations, we should leave our country free to develop its civilization along the line most conducive to the happiness and welfare of the people, and

to cast its influence on the side of justice and right should occasion require.

The Republican party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice, and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war. We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair when the occasion arises, and without involving them as participants and not as peacemakers in a multitude of quarrels, the merits of which they are unable to judge.

The covenant signed by the president at Paris failed signally to accomplish this purpose, and contained stipulations not only intolerable for an independent people, but certain to produce the injustice, hostility and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

That covenant repudiated to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable the time-honored policy in favor of peace declared by Washington and Jefferson and Monroe, and pursued by all American administrators for more than a century, and it ignored the universal settlements of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration and it rested the hope of the future upon mere expediency and negotiation.

The unfortunate insistence of the president upon having his own way without any change, and without any regard to the opinion of a majority of the senate, which shares with him in the treaty making power, and the president's demand that the treaty should be ratified without any modification, created a situation in which senators were required to vote upon their consciences and their oaths according to their judgment upon the treaty as it was presented, or submit to the commands of a dictator in a matter where the authority under the constitution was theirs and not his.

The senators performed their duty faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity, and we pledge the coming Republican administration to such agreement with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duty of America to civilization and humanity in accordance with American ideals, and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace.

### HOW COBBLER FOOLED DEVIL

Good Story of the Discomfiture of the Enemy of Mankind Told in Old Chronicle.

The old story about the mounted mound in the parish of Whitechurch, England, called the Twmpath, is thus related by Capt. Harry Lewis in the "Archeologia Combrensis."

"Once upon a time the devil quarreled with the people of the Rhonda, and he determined to destroy them; so, he dug up a spadeful of English earth, and set out to dam the River Taff below Castell Coch. He walked till he reached the foot of Rhulinhill, which is about a mile from the castle, near the old smithy of Heven St. Jervis; and, feeling tired, and the day being hot, he sat down to rest. Looking up, he espied a cobbler coming down the hill with a sack on his back. The cobbler had been, as was then the custom, going round the countryside collecting shoes to be mended, and the sack was full of old shoes that needed soiling. 'Good day,' said the devil; 'how far is it to Castell Coch?' The cobbler was no fool, and recognizing at once with whom he had to deal, guessed that the devil was contemplating some mischief. So he opened his bag, and, displaying the old shoes with soles full of holes, answered that he had worn them all out walking from Castell Coch. The devil was too tired to pursue what he imagined must be a very long journey, and in disgust threw the spadeful of earth over the hedge; and, as the old man who told me the story said, 'there is the mound to prove the truth of the story.'"

### The Susceptible Cow.

Two Chicago children were visiting their grandparents on a farm north-east of Muncie. It was their first experience of the kind, and they were interested in everything they saw. The milking operation was especially absorbing. Hitherto their only knowledge of the origin of milk was that it came in bottles from the grocer's.

Discussing the milking a little later with his sister, Arthur, who is seven, concluded: "But I ain't got much respect. Helen, for that cow that's as easy flattered as grandpa's cows are. Grandpa calls 'em 'Boss,' when they ain't boss at all, and that seems to tickle 'em so they give up all their milk, when if they had any sense they'd keep it for their own use."—Indianapolis News.

### Ossian.

Ossian, a mythical Gaelic hero and bard, is said to have lived in the third century, and to have been the son of Fingal, a Caledonian prince and hero, whom he accompanied on various expeditions. The story goes that Ossian was carried away by his fairy blind-mother to the "isle of the ever young," but he returned later, and then old, blind and alone, "Ossian after the Feinn," he told the story of the heroes to St. Patrick. In 1760-61 James Macpherson published two epics which he claimed to be translations from Ossian's poems.

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